

DETAILED ACTION

- A. This action is in response to the following communications: Request for Continued Examination filed 3/12/2008.
- B. Claims 1-3, 8, 10 and 13-20 remains pending.
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Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

- C. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/12/2008 has been entered.
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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions

covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-3,8,10 and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malik et al (US 6,023,701), herein referred to as "Malik" in view of Bickmore (US 6,857,102 B1), herein referred to as "Bickmore" in further view of Lamming et al. (US Pat. 5,862,321), herein referred to as "Lamming.

As for independent claim 1, Malik teaches a method for providing access to services when a Web page is accessed by a user comprising the steps of: receiving a URL from a user (col.5, line 3); retrieving one or more links parsed from a Web page identified by the URL (col.5, line 6), wherein the links comprise menu items parsed from a template of menu items on the Web page (col.6, line 33 and table in col.6-7); displaying the one or more links in a list format (figure 4-5); receiving a user selection of a given one of the links from the list of links (col.9, line 51); retrieving one or more services which may be performed for the given link, the one or more services hosted separately from the list of links (figure 5: wherein displayed is a list of links from a URL entered by the user, of course those skilled in the art would appreciate the fact that a webpage has links to separate services which are hosted on different web servers than that of the current viewed URL);and displaying the one or more services in a list format for selection by

the user (col.7, lines 28-35). Malik mentions that the method may also be implemented in a cellular system (col.3, line 36), however a cellular system can be a mobile device or non-mobile device therefore Malik does not specifically mention the method may be implemented on a mobile device, however in same field of endeavor Bickmore teaches a mobile device (PDA or cell phone) running a web browser and reformatting the display screen to show hyperlinks of importance to the user (col.13, lines 46-50 and figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bickmore into Malik; this is true because both teach systems for reformatting an entered URL web page in a browser (col.3, lines 33-53 and figure 1). The claim would have been obvious because the substitution of a personal computer able to run a web browser for a mobile device able to run a web browser would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. *Ex parte Smith*, --USPQ2d--, slip op. at 20, (Bd. Pat. App. & Interf. June 25, 2007) (citing KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1396) (available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/bpai/prec/fd071925.pdf>).

Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 2, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of displaying the one or more services comprises the steps of: displaying a standard list of services independent of the given link; and displaying one of a number of link dependent services as identified by the given link (figure 5-6). Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 3, Malik teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the standard list of services consists of one or more of the following: print for printing the Web page identified by the given link; fax for faxing the Web page identified by the given link; email this for emailing the given link; read for displaying the contents of the Web page identified by the given link (figure 3); and transmitting the given link as a pager message. Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 8, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the one or more services consists of one or more of the following: print for printing the Web page identified by the given link; fax for faxing the Web page identified by the given link; email

this link for emailing the given link; read for displaying the contents of the Web page identified by the given link (col.9, line 56); and transmitting the given link as a pager message. Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 10, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of displaying the one or more services comprises the steps of: displaying a standard list of services (figure 5); and displaying a list of services dependent on a location of the user's mobile device (col.3, lines45-50). Note the discussion of claim 1 above. Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be

acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 13, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of displaying the one or more services comprises the steps of: displaying a standard list of services (figure 5, col.7, lines 25-30); and displaying a list of services dependent on a characteristic of the user wherein the user characteristics comprise one or more of the following: user preferences specified by the user on the user's mobile device; type of mobile device used by the user; and cost of services for which the user will pay (col.7, lines 25-50). Note the discussion of claim 1 above. Malik in view of Bickmore do not specifically in great detail disclose that the hyperlinks displayed to the users represent services which are selectable by the user for use of a service to be acted upon a device that is in current communication with portable device. However in the same field of endeavor Lamming teaches retrieving one or more service

menu items corresponding to one or more services, the one or more services comprising programs to perform functions for the given link (col.4, lines 40-67; col.5, lines 1-17; col.7, lines 1-20,23, 27, 39, 48 and 66-67; col.8,lines 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lamming into Malik as modified by Bickmore, this is true because Lamming solves the problem of formatting a display system to present to the user requested hyperlinked information for user selection based upon initial starting point (col.2,lines 3-21).

As for dependent claim 14, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising ordering of the display of links by one of the following: number of times user has navigated to that link; number of links with the most duplicates on the website; links that identify documents with largest content; and links that have a larger size (col.7, lines 25-50).

As for dependent claim 15, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein displaying the one or more links further comprises scrolling down the list of links by a user for a list of links longer than the number of links that can be displayed to the user's mobile device screen (figure 3). Note the discussion of claim 1 above.

As for dependent claim 16, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein displaying the one or more links further comprises displaying a button, which when selected displays additional screens of any additional links for a list of links longer than the number of

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links that can be displayed to the user's mobile device screen (figure 6). Note the discussion of claim 1 above.

As for dependent claim 17, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein displaying the one or more links further comprises displaying a button, which when selected displays offsite links (figure 3-4).

As for dependent claim 18, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein displaying the one or more links further comprises displaying a button, which when selected displays the previous (col.5, line 28).

As for dependent claim 19, Malik teaches the method of claim 1, wherein displaying the one or more links further comprises displaying one or more of the following parsed from the Web page: phone numbers, addresses and email addresses (Of course those skilled in the art would appreciate that fact that links parsed from a web page commonly found would include email address, which is widely found in the art (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email>)).

As for dependent claim 20, Malik teaches the method of claim 2, wherein link dependent services comprise services dependent on the content of Web pages accessed by the link, the link dependent services including one of owner dependent, format dependent and language dependent services (col.7, line 32; wherein hyperlinks of a URL visited

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are the same as services which are links to other information on the URL visited or another).

(Note :) It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 8, 10 and 13-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 7:30- 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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6/6/2008

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